United Nations S/AC.44/2013/7

Security Council

Distr.: General
4 June 2013

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

Letter dated 30 May 2013 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Jamaica to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

I write in reference to your correspondence of 27 February 2013 requesting current information from the Government of Jamaica to facilitate the Committee's annual review of the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004).

In this regard, the Permanent Mission of Jamaica is pleased to forward the attached report of the Government of Jamaica pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), which outlines the recent actions by Jamaica pertaining to the implementation of the aforementioned resolution (see annex).

(*Signed*) Shorna-Kay **Richards**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

13-35345 (E) 180613

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 30 May 2013 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Jamaica to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of the Government of Jamaica pursuant to Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)

The Government of Jamaica, pursuant to Security Council resolution 1977 (2011), paragraph 7, hereby submits up-to-date information to facilitate the Committee's annual review of the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). This report outlines recent actions by Jamaica as they relate to the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004).

Paragraph 1

Any clarification or amendments to the current information:

(i) Since the submission of its report in 2005 (S/AC.44/2004(02)/111), Jamaica has made progress with legislation. Paragraph 2 of that report lists the Money Laundering Act as an existing law and notes that the Proceeds of Crime Act was expected to be passed into law. The Proceeds of Crime Act (2007) was in fact enacted and replaced the Money Laundering Act. The Proceeds of Crime Act, along with the relevant regulations, implements many of the Financial Action Task Force 40+9 Recommendations on Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing. The Financial Investigations Division Act, which established a financial intelligence unit, was also passed.

(ii) Concerning Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and United Nations terrorism conventions, as reported in 2005, legislation was passed to implement this resolution. This law, the Terrorism Prevention Act, implemented 11 of the 12 anti-terrorism agreements then applicable. The Terrorism Prevention Act also implements some aspects of the Financial Action Task Force terrorism financing commitments. In 2011, the Terrorism Prevention (Reporting Entities) Regulations were passed to address reporting requirements for financial institutions which were obliged to report on possible terrorist financing activities.

Paragraph 2

Any additional information or additional steps, including, for instance, national practices or implementation plans introduced since the last submission:

(i) The Terrorism Prevention Act is currently being amended to implement four remaining anti-terrorism instruments. These amendments will also allow Jamaica to fulfil certain outstanding recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force with respect to, inter alia, terrorist financing. Once the legislation is amended, the Government will take the necessary steps to become party to the relevant instruments. These are:

(a) International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism;

(b) Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (2005);

(c) 2005 Protocol to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf;

(d) Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation;

(ii) The Government of Jamaica plans to draft legislation using a 1540 model bill prepared by the Center for International Trade and Security, under the guidance of the 1540 Coordinator for the Caribbean Community (CARICOM). This model was received in February 2013 and it is proposed that the model be reviewed in the light of existing bills implementing, inter alia, relevant biological, nuclear and chemical agreements;

(iii) The Government also plans to introduce legislation to implement non-terrorism-related resolutions issued under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations. The bill, the United Nations Security Council Resolutions Implementation Act, is scheduled to be tabled in Parliament in September 2013. It is also intended to implement Financial Action Task Force recommendation 7. The Act will provide the framework under which each Security Council resolution will be implemented by regulations. It is intended to table the Act with one set of regulations that are intended to implement resolution 1718 (2006);

(iv) With respect to effective border control measures, Jamaica, as a member of the World Customs Organization, has committed to implementing the Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade. An important aspect of this Customs-to-Customs network is to promote the seamless movements of goods through secure international trade supply chains. This network arrangement will result in, inter alia, the exchange of timely and accurate information that will place the Customs administration in a position of managing risk on a more effective basis, including the ability to detect high-risk consignments. This includes consignments of weapons of mass destruction;

(v) Another area of border security that has been implemented by Jamaica is the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code. The cruise ship sector has already comprehensively implemented this strict regime. The country's international ports are operating at a high level of compliance with the Code and are being monitored through an ongoing audit programme to ensure compliance;

(vi) Jamaica, as part of CARICOM, has benefited from technical assistance in the form of several regional training seminars/workshops organized with the support of the CARICOM 1540 Coordinator and international donors;

(vii) The 1540 model bill, which was developed through technical assistance to the region.

Paragraph 3

Information on any measures the Government of Jamaica intends to take in the future:

(i) The 1540 legislation will be included as an item on the legislative agenda of the Ministry for the 2013-2014 legislative year;

(ii) During the process of drafting the legislation using the 1540 model bill prepared by the Center for International Trade and Security, under the framework of the CARICOM 1540 Coordinator, consideration will also be given to the development of control lists as part of this process.

Legal Unit

May 2013

United Nations S/AC.44/2013/8

Security Council

Distr.: General
4 June 2013

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

Letter dated 28 May 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Singapore to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Please refer to the letter dated 27 February 2013 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004). I have the honour to submit the second national report of the Government of Singapore on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) (see annex).

(*Signed*) Albert **Chua**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

13-35351 (E) 170613

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 28 May 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Singapore to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Second national report of Singapore on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)

1. Singapore is committed to international non-proliferation efforts and supports measures that seek to bring about a more peaceful world through disarmament and the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The measures that Singapore has taken to implement United Nations Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) are detailed in our national report to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), S/AC.44/2004/(02)/8, dated 21 October 2004, and S/AC.44/2004/(02)/8/Add.1, dated 29 August 2005. This second national report updates the Committee on the additional measures that Singapore has taken in furtherance of the objectives of resolution 1540 (2004) since our last submission in August 2005.

2. Singapore subscribed to the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism on 11 May 2010 and to the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation on 17 August 2011. Singapore also ratified the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Additional Protocol on 31 March 2008 and joined the IAEA Incident and Trafficking Database on 1 March 2012.

3. Singapore is currently amending its domestic legislation in preparation for accession to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and the ratification of its 2005 amendment. Singapore is also working on ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, which it signed on 1 December 2006.

National legislative measures

4. Singapore takes a serious view of its obligations to prevent the illicit trafficking of weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and related materials. On 1 January 2003, Singapore became the first country in Southeast Asia to implement a legal framework for export control. The Regulation of Imports and Exports Act and the Regulation of Imports and Exports Regulations, together with the Strategic Goods (Control) Act and Strategic Goods (Control) Regulations, constitute Singapore's overarching export control regime. In addition to controlling the export/transhipment/transit/brokering of strategic goods and technology, the Strategic Goods (Control) Act includes a catch-all provision,[1] which provides for the sharing of intelligence with other countries and includes controls on the intangible transfer of technology.[2]

---

[1] The catch-all clause allows Singapore to control items intended for weapons of mass destruction end-use (development of any nuclear, chemical or biological weapon or missiles which are capable of delivering such weapons) but not included in the list of controlled items.

[2] The intangible transfer of technology refers to the electronic transmission via fax, e-mail or the Internet of strategic goods technology controlled under the Strategic Goods (Control) Act, including technology relating to any "relevant activity" (development of any nuclear, chemical or biological weapon or missiles which are capable of delivering such weapons).

5. With effect from 1 January 2008, in order to enhance the integrity of its export control system, Singapore expanded its list of controlled items to include all the items listed under the four multilateral export control regimes, the Australia Group, the Missile Technology Control Regime, the Nuclear Suppliers Group and the Wassenaar Arrangement.[3] Singapore regularly reviews and updates its control list to ensure that its system is in line with international practices. The most recently amended list took effect on 1 February 2013. Outreach programmes are also held regularly to ensure that the Singapore business community, particularly multinational companies, are aware of the latest developments and requirements with which they have to comply.

6. Singapore has also adopted several regulations and administrative measures to implement the specific Security Council resolutions on Iran and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The United Nations (Sanctions — Iran) Regulations 2007 and United Nations (Sanctions — Democratic People's Republic of Korea) Regulations 2010 under the United Nations Act give legislative effect to those provisions of the Security Council resolutions on Iran and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that may not be covered by existing legislation.

7. The Monetary Authority of Singapore has also developed separate Regulations under the Monetary Authority of Singapore Act that specifically cover the finance-related provisions of the Security Council resolutions related to Iran and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. These are the Monetary Authority of Singapore (Freezing of Assets of Persons — Iran) Regulations 2007, the Monetary Authority of Singapore (Sanctions — Democratic People's Republic of Korea) Regulations 2009 and Monetary Authority of Singapore (Freezing of Assets of Persons — Democratic People's Republic of Korea) Regulations 2009. As a major financial centre and a member of the Financial Action Task Force, Singapore also adheres to the Task Force recommendations on combating proliferation financing. Singapore has encouraged the United Nations to work closely and meaningfully with countries to safeguard the integrity of the global financial system.

International and regional cooperation

Operational cooperation and capacity-building

8. Singapore believes that enhanced international and regional cooperation is the way to combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their related systems. It has contributed actively to international non- and counter-proliferation efforts through various operational initiatives and forums. As one of the 21 members of the Proliferation Security Initiative Operational Experts Group, Singapore hosted a meeting of the Experts Group on 25 and 26 July 2006. In addition to the Proliferation Security Initiative Exercise Deep Sabre, which Singapore hosted from 15 to 19 August 2005, Singapore hosted a second Initiative exercise, Exercise Deep Sabre II, from 27 to 30 October 2009. The exercise comprised discussions and a table top exercise on matters related to the Proliferation Security Initiative, a simulated maritime interdiction of a merchant vessel suspected of carrying illegal

[3] The expanded categories of controlled list items include: high-end computers and telecommunications systems; equipment and components; marine systems, equipment and components; propulsion systems; space vehicles and related equipment; and navigation and avionics of certain specifications. Their related software and technology (which may be used to develop, produce or operate such goods) are also controlled.

weapons of mass destruction-related materials and a port-search demonstration, in which a vessel was diverted back to shore to be searched by civilian enforcement agencies. Some 2,000 personnel from 22 countries members of the Proliferation Security Initiative and observers participated in Exercise Deep Sabre II. Singapore continues to participate actively in other Proliferation Security Initiative events.

9. Singapore has also readily shared its experiences, particularly the challenges that it has faced in implementing an export control regime, to assist in regional capacity-building. The following are some recent examples:

(a) Singapore co-chaired, with the United States of America and Canada, the first Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Regional Forum on Confidence-Building Measures workshop on the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), held from 13 to 15 February 2007 in San Francisco;

(b) Singapore made a presentation at the regional workshop on the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) in Hanoi from 28 September to 1 October 2010;

(c) Singapore co-hosted, with the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, the first advanced training course for personnel from national authorities in Asia from 1 to 4 June 2010 in Singapore. The training course focused on article VI declarations and on issues relating to the conduct of inspections under the Chemical Weapons Convention;

(d) Singapore participated in and made a presentation at the Global Transhipment Seminar, held from 7 to 9 March 2011 in Dubai. Singapore's presentation, in the industry cooperation breakout session, was on the topic "Lessons learned/examples of successful industry partnerships with enforcement authorities";

(e) Singapore co-hosted, with the United States and the European Union, the 12th International Export Control Conference, held from 24 to 26 May 2011 in Singapore. The theme of the conference was "Building a Network of Non-proliferators". Approximately 300 officials from 76 States and administrative regions gathered together to build international relationships and examine ongoing efforts to improve trade regulation;

(f) Singapore participated in the Export Control and Related Border Security Program Customs Border Enforcement Conference in Taipei on 12 and 13 July 2011 and made a presentation on "Challenges for front line officers/inspectors";

(g) Singapore co-hosted, with the European Union and the United States, a workshop on nuclear forensics awareness and the development of a national response plan from 13 to 15 September 2011 in Singapore. It was attended by participants from the ASEAN region, the European Union and the United States.

(h) Singapore hosted the 9th Regional Meeting for National Authorities of States Parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention in Asia from 18 to 20 October 2011;

(i) Singapore contributed two specialists as resource persons for the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons Conference on International Cooperation and Chemical Safety and Security, held in The Hague on 12 and 13 September 2011;

(j) Singapore co-hosted, with the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, the second regional training course on emergency response to chemical incidents for Asian States parties from 14 to 17 November 2011 in Singapore. The course was related to capacity-building for national and regional emergency response within the framework of article X of the Chemical Weapons Convention. Singapore co-hosted the third course from 13 to 16 May 2013 in Singapore;

(k) Singapore made presentations at the 18th, 19th and 20th annual Asian Export Control Seminars, held in February 2011, 2012 and 2013 in Tokyo. The topics of the presentations were domestic industry outreach and international cooperation. Singapore also moderated a breakout session on industry outreach during the 20th seminar.

Regional and international forums

10. Singapore plays an active and constructive role in non-proliferation and disarmament efforts at various regional and international forums, such as ASEAN, the United Nations, its specialized agencies and related organizations such as IAEA. Singapore co-chaired, with China and the United States, the first, second and third ASEAN Regional Forum intersessional meetings on non-proliferation and disarmament, held from 1 to 3 July 2009 in Beijing, from 5 to 7 July 2010 in Singapore and from 23 to 25 February 2011 in Las Vegas.

11. In September 2012, Singapore completed its third term on the IAEA Board of Governors.[4] Since 2005, Singapore has hosted over a dozen IAEA-related training courses, workshops and meetings. From 21 to 24 March 2013, Singapore hosted the following two IAEA regional outreach seminars on safeguards: (a) IAEA interregional seminar on the Agency's safeguards system for States in Southeast and South Asia with limited nuclear material and activities; and (b) IAEA regional seminar on the Agency's safeguards system for States in Southeast Asia with significant nuclear activities.

28 May 2013

Singapore

[4] Singapore previously served on the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Board of Governors from 1998 to 2000 and from 2004 to 2006.